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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### From Soldiers to Citizens.

In all parts of the country volunteers are now moving to prescribed rendezvous for the purpose of being mustered out, or, in some cases, are receiving furloughs to go to their homes, with the same view of ultimate muster out. The process is slow, and a somewhat justifiable impatience is shown by some regiments that their names are not yet added to the list; but the result will be to release very soon a great part of the volunteers. Gen. LEE's corps is marked for service in Cuba, and there must be a large force in the Philippines for a long time, while in Porto Rico also a considerable garrison must be maintained. But the greater part of the volunteers will soon be able to lay down their weapons, don'their uniforms and resume ordinary life.

There is something very striking in the ease with which this reabsorption of a great army into the body of the people is accomplished. It is true that a generation ago we saw it exemplified on a far larger scale. Not only were the disbanded forces much more numerous than the present troops, but they had been in service for four years. There may well have been anxiety In some quarters to see whether a million men, so long habituated to the soldier's life, would disperse quietly and melt into the community like snowflakes into the sea. But the alacrity and placidity with which this was done were wonderful. Secretary STANTON was characteristically prompt in his plans for getting the country on a peace footing, and those who regarded a great army as a dangerous power saw dissolve quickly into its units of patriotic citizens.

Remembrance, therefore, of what was seen in 1865 will detract somewhat from the impressiveness of the present spectacle; yet that spectacle is striking and creditable to our American ways. The volunteers will be all the better citizens for having been good soldiers, and will always take a fust pride in having responded to the country's call. The nation as a whole will see that a great army can be assembled and dissolved without menace to the liberties of the people and without disturbance to the routine of civil life. And meanwhile our soldiers and sailors, with a few months of devoted bravery, have added new domain to our country and spread its prestige over the globe.

### The Regulars on Broadway.

A correspondent here suggests anew most agreeable ceremony:

To the Editor of The Sun-Ne: I think it would be a fair and wise move for the Government to allow the regulars, colored and white, to parade up Broadway before they are sent to distant points, particularly those at Santiago. It would be a most proper egnition of the regulars and would be ciated by the whole city and country, as well as the JAMES F. SECOR, Jr.

A view of the regulars is, without doubt the thing of all things which the inhabitants of New York would love to see. The outpouring of admiration for them when marching through the streets would exceed any that has attended a military review known to this city. When the regulars are ready to march for us the whole town will be ready to shout its caps off.

# The Struggle for the Mastery of Asia.

The difficulty between England and Russia over their respective pretensions in China has a much wider scope than is generally supposed. It not only includes those parts of China proper over which they claim control, but extends into the other parts of Asia over which the Chinese Government has exercised even the most shadowy sovereignty. England, it is alleged on good authority, claims exclusive influence in all those parts of Asia watered by the Yang-tse-Kiang River. In other words, she claims not only those provinces of China watered by that river and its tributaries, but also Thibet, in which the Yang-tse-Kiang has its sources. It is this claim which, it is said, the Russians are disputing.

Thibet, whose name is almost synonymous with mystery, is nominally under the suzerainty of China; in reality it is independent, although there is a Chinese Resident at the court of the Dalai Lama at Lhassa. Bodyul, as Thibet is called by its own people, is a great table land, averaging about ten thousand feet in elevation, encircled by mountains, those of the Kuen-Lun range separating it from Chinese Mongolia on the north, and the Himalayas dividing it from India on the south. It is accessible from Cashmir on the west and from Yun-nan and Se-chuen on the east by the valleys of the rivers that run into the Yang-tse-Kiang, and by the Hoang-ho, that rises in northern Thibet and passes into northern China through the province of Kan-su. The Mekong, that forms the boundary between Biam and the French settlements of Tonquin and Annam, and the Irrawaddy, running through British Burmah, both take their rise in Thibet, as does also the Bramal.putra, one of the great rivers of India. The British and the Russians have both

long had their eyes on Thibet, and though the Lamas have been successful in prevent ing ordinary travellers from entering Lhassa, their capital, Russian and English explorers, among whom were PREJVALSKI and NEY ELIAS, obtained a good knowledge of the country for their respective Governments. The Indian trade with Thibet, which passes through Sikkim, is valued at something over \$1,000,000, and is susceptible of increase. As yet neither England nor Russia has any official represcatatives in the country. In England the intention to occupy Thibet eventually is attributed to Russia, but is considered that the tranquillity of India does not permit of so close a neighborhood; and there is besides the fear that if Russia were once established in Thibet she would join hands with France in Yunnan, and so shut out India and Burmah from all political and commercial intercourse with Se-chuen and the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is said in England that | the Prejvalski mission, though ostensibly

story is related concerning it.

Its chief object is said to have been to establish Russian power in Thibet. It was in the country at the time the British were making war on Sikkim, and two letters were sent by the mission to the Dalai Lama, marked respectively "1" and "2." That marked "1" informed the Dalai Lama that if the British entered the Thibet territory and occupied it, it was only necessary to send the letter at once to St. Petersburg, and if no reply came letter No. 2 was to be sent and Russian troops would be immediately despatched to their assistance. The British did not pass beyond the Thibetan frontier and there the incident ended.

The Russian interest in Thibet arises chiefly from the fact that Lamaism is the religion of the Mongol populations of Russian and Chinese Mongolia, and that if Lhassa passed under Russian influence, the religious power of the Dalai Lama would be exercised in favor of Russia. The English purpose in desiring control of Thibet is the same. Whoever secures political control of Thibet with Lhassa and the Dalai Lama will also, it is believed, gain over the populations of all the countries lying be tween Thibet and Siberia. The struggle is really one for the mastery of Asia carried on behind the screen of a disputed definition of the valley of the Yang-tee-Kiang.

#### A Momentous Election

Attempts are making to obscure the one great issue which will be before the people of this State and this nation at the election next November, but they will be futile That commanding issue will be the support of President McKINLEY in the carrying out of a policy by which shall be reaped the fruits of victory over Spain won by the expenditure of American treasure and the sacrifice of heroic American blood.

The coming election will be of graver, mor momentous consequence than any other election in the history of this generation Since the foundation of this republic there will have been none of larger and more permanent importance. The Congress to be elected next November will have before it the high and pious duty of supplementing and completing in civil legislation the triumph achieved by the prowess of American arms in war. Before that Fifty-sixth Congress meets peace will have been concluded, and the territory conquered from Spain will be in our military possession. In order that none of the gain obtained by so great and patriotic self-sacrifice may be thrown away, it is necessary that Congress shall work harmoniously with the President in carrying out his purpose of garnering it all for the benefit of this nation and of civilization.

At the election in November a full Hou of Representatives is to be elected, and the composition of about one-third of the Senate will depend upon it. The sole issue before the people in this State and in all the States will be that growing out of the war. The people will be interested in no other, and no partisan trickery can divert their attention to any other. It will dominate every election in every State. The victory achieved by arms will be repeated by peaceful ballots.

A small, timid, unimaginative, distrustful, and pusillanimous faction will counsel the betrayal of our soldiers and sailors by the wanton waste of their heroic conquest but the Prof. Nortons, the Gamaliel Bradfords, and all their mournful kind will be drummed to the rear by the people. They might as well have counselled Gen. SHAFTER to surrender to Toral at Santiago or Admiral Dewey to Monrojo at Mantla.

This State will secure peculiar advan tages from the expansion toward which Mr. McKinley's policy will be directed. They will come to every State, broadening the field of development for all enterprise and industry, opening new and rich outlets for youthful energy and ability, but New York will profit by them in a particular measure. With the conclusion of peace with Spain and the securing of the substantial prizes of war, there is likely to set n a period of long-continued prosperity, from which New York specifically will reap a rich profit.

Moreover, for the first time in American history this republic will be united and thoroughly nationalized. We shall all pull together; sectional politics will be discarded; geographical lines which meant much once will mean nothing then : partisanship created by sectional prejudice, Northern or Southern or Western, will cease. The only emulation will be in the determination of all to make use of the gains and the opportunities brought by war to enhance the glory and magnify the power of the nation.

Next November the American people will spring to improve their privilege of completing in peace the task so bravely begun by their soldiers and sailors in war.

Why the Philippines Lag Behind.

Why should not the Philippine Islands be as prosperous as their sister island Java, in the same great Malayan group? Java has no natural advantage that is lacking in the Philippines. In point of climate the Phil ippines are more favorably situated, for they are from five to twelve degrees further from the equator. It is well known that Europeans have been more easily acclimated in the Philippines than in Java. In all their large Malayan possessions the Dutch have never numbered more than 50,000 to 60,000 souls. The Spaniards have lived in greater safety in the climate of their more northern islands; and yet the Philippine group, for the most part, is still a wilderness, with a comparatively scanty population, like that of most wholly uncivilized lands, while Java is called the Pearl of the East and is the best cultivated and most densely peopled island in the world. There must be some reason easy to discern for these vast distinctions between nearly re lated peoples living under similar conditions of climate and natural resources.

In a nutshell, the reason for these differences is that Holland has genius of the highest order for the management of colo nial enterprises, while Spain's utter deficiency in this respect has had the most scandalous results, which have led to the collapse of her entire colonial empire. Spain's idea of profiting by the Philippines has been chiefly to exact the most operous customs duties at a few large ports around which enterprise, mostly foreign, has caused industry to thrive, and to grind by taxes that part of the native population with which she has come into any relations whatever Holland's idea of profiting by Java has been to develop all the resources of the island from centre to circumference, turning every available acre to the best use that can be made of it and depending wholly upon na-

tive labor to achieve the result. The Philippines have more than twice the

scientific, was really political, and a curious | area of Java, and are naturally just as rich as the Dutch island. But what a contrast between them! In Java schools are supported by the Government for the education of the natives, while in the Philippines it has been practically a crime for a native to acquire an education. In the Philippines no rall or wagon roads have been constructed except in the environs of Manila, while Java is gridironed with good country roads, and its railroads would extend from New York half way to San Francisco. There being no means of transportation in the Philippines, it has been impossible to develop agriculture, mining, and other industries except in the neighborhood of the sea. The result is that the greater part of their land is still a virgin wilderness, while Java, from end to end, is one great garden, with its thousands of rice, sugarcane, and tobacco fields in the lowlands, its coffee trees at the middle heights, and tea plantations above them. In Java no distinction is made between trade with the Netherlands and foreign countries, while it was the policy of Spain to keep the Philippines solely as a Spanish preserve, until pressure she could not resist compelled her to open the ports one by one, to foreign trade. The Dutch system in Java would not be

applicable in all colonies, nor is it by any means wholly admirable. Under the economic regime devised by VAN DEN BOSCH the condition of the natives was akin to slavery. At all events, they were compelled to be industrious and learned to recognize the fact that hard toil has its advantages. Most of their grievances have now been remedied, and the harsh policy of the stern old Governor was not an unmixed evil. The lessons it taught the natives have helped them to support some trying burdens brought by recent years. German beet sugar has imperilled Java's sugar industry. Disease has wasted many of her coffee farms and her tea industry has suffered severely from the competition of India and Cevion. But no one hears of starvation in Java, and the island continues to be the most densely peopled equatorial region in the world.

The 8,000,000 Filipinos have never had a chance to reach Java's stage of development. Their opportunity is only just beginning to appear. With humane and good government and practical business sense in the conduct of its affairs, the archipelago will undergo, in the next twenty years, a transformation such as no Oriental country except Japan has ever seen in so short a

#### The Death of Malieton.

The Government of Samoa will be tempo rarily thrown back, by the death of King Malietoa Laupepa, upon the local repre sentatives of Germany, England, and the United States, while the question of the future of the islands may come up in the process of choosing his successor.

Perhaps the proposal to divide the islands among the three foreign powers concerned in the treaty of Berlin, which the German press has lately been urging, may again be brought forward. Under that plan, we believe, our Government was to take Tutulla, the smallest of the three principal islands, and the one which contains our harbor of Pago Pago, while Upolu and Savaii would go to Germany and England. But it is quite certain that no such partition has been officially proposed to our country, and it is highly improbable that, if proposed, it would be accepted.

Our purpose from the first has been to preserve the autonomy of Samos, not to have it broken up by foreign annexation. It is true that, in carrying out this policy, we have been compelled to arrange for her a system of government which makes the sovereign little more than a figurehead; but the islands at least are not politically separated one from the other, and they are not absorbed in foreign do mains. Now that the Sandwich Islands have become a part of the United States, Samoa is more than ever prominent as

Pacific group that retains its autonomy. Practically there is the less likelihood that Malieroa's death will be followed by any trouble, because of the limitation of the King's powers. The Chief Justice has always been, under the treaty of Berlin, a most important personage in the control of the islands, and he, with the three Consuls, will carry on the administration without a break. Still, the fact that a new King must be selected suggests that the occasion may be seized for making some changes in the political condition of the islands, and this lends interest and importance to the news.

## The National Game.

The Board of Directors of the New York Baseball Club, minus the President, FREED-MAN, the last President to sign the League agreement to suppress rowdyism and the first to belie his pledge, met on Monday to consider their case against HOLMES, the Baltimore player. But what a meeting! Of the four men concerned in this partnership for the promotion of baseball, the national sport, not one possessed enough of the sportsman's instinct to denounce the rufflanly habits which President FREEDMAN cultivates among his players on the field.

Yet the League cannot well complain of their company. Its President, Young, keeps umpires who live in terror of the rowdles ready at any time to dispute their decisions, and the League sits by submis sive. It is a strange spectacle.

If the New York Naval Reserve is to be disbanded in Philadelphia the Yankee's crew will have a memorable march up Broadway from the Jersey City ferry to their armory on the New Hampshire. The boys will think that the streets outroar the bombardment of Santiago, in which they received their baptism of fire.

The Hon. JERRY SIMPSON proposes to the Republican candidate for Congress in his distriet that they shall stay in Medicine Lodge and 'let the people decide between them without any campaign." How can the people decide unless JERRY tells them what decision to make? And what is JERRY for if not to scatter speeches through his district and let the people see him? We are afraid that JERRY is getting plutocratic and lazy.

### Investigation Demanded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Woman' Veteran Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard, State of New York, urges an investigation of the Commissary and Medical departments of our army. We kno the press is doing a great deal to right this wrong, but the Woman's Veteran Auxiliary Corps wants in vestigations. Woman's VETERAN AUXILIABY CORPS. HEADQUARTERS, TWENTT-THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY BROOKLYN.

### The Bandwagon Was a Dray.

From the Maryville Tribune. time will come when Willie Bryan would cheerfully give up at least 75 per cent, of the gate receipts if he could recall that Omaha speech in which he so emphatically opposed the retention of the Philippines. What Willie mistock for a bandMR. PECK'S MISSION TO PARIS.

He's Going Over Now to Get More Space Commissioner-General Ferdinand W. Peek of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition arrived here yesterday from Chicago on his way to Paris, where he will attempt to get a more liberal concession of space for American exhibitors. 'Commissioner Peck will sail on La Touraine on Saturday, and besides his wife and family, who will go with him, he will be accompanied by a staff of officials. There will be twenty-two in the party. Commissioner Peck said yesterday that it was very doubtful, judging from accounts received from Paris, whether additional space could be se The applications now reach into the thousands, and as an Illustration of the amount asked for it was said that one large industry had applied for 40,000 square feet, or nearly quarter of the space thus far secured by the United States. "It is impossible," said the Commissioner,

to speak positively on anything until we know what space is at our disposal, and to

"to speak positively on anything until we know what space is at our disposal, and to ascertain this will be one of the principal objects of my mission. Another important matter requiring careful effort is the endeavor to secure a good site for the United States building. This I regard as of supreme importance, and it will add much to the interest of Americans if the building fittingly represents the Government. The outlook at present is not encouraging, yet I am hopeful of inducing the authorities to make such concessions as will make our exhibit a success.

"Some of the members of my staff will remain in Paris, but I shall return inside of two months, The Government intends to have an unusually attractive and comprehensive exhibit. Outside of the Agricultural Department the Navy Department will be represented probably by models of our now famous battleships and certain munitions of war, all of which will be of special interest to the outside world and to Americans. This matter is under the control of the Commissioner-General, and the heads of departments in Washinston will lend such exhibits as they deem wise. The French Government, I believe, is desirous of giving us what we ask for, but this may be impossible because of our own delay in getting things started. The war has helped us particularly in my opinion, and the American exhibits are bound to come in for unusual attention because of the showing we made against Spain."

More than 40,000 circulars have been sent out by the commissioner Feek on La Touraire on the eve of his departure by a number of his friends.

War Never Leaves a Nation Where It Found

War Never Leaves a Nation Where It Found

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The conservative and judicious communication of my friend, the Hon. William A. Maury, published in to-day's Sun on the Santiago campaign, is quite opportune, and will, I trust, encourage a more intelligent and impartial consideration of the subject. "As if war," in the words of Mr. Burke, "was a matter of experiment! As if you could take it up or lay it down as an idle frolic! As if the dire goddess that presides over it, with her murderous spear in her hand and her gorgon on her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with! We ought with reverence to approach that tremendous divinity that loves

to be flirted with! We ought with reverence to approach that tremendous divinity that loves courage, but commands counsel. War never leaves where it found a nation."

Our war with Spain will not leave this nation where it found it! Never again, in all probability, will the United States be in policy or practice what it was before. Whatever may have been our ideas about the propriety of the war, or the acquisition of territory, it is now manifest, from every intelligent indication, that nothing we have taken should be relinquished. Porto Rico is already ours; the Philippines will be, and Cuba is coming with the certainty of gravitation! It has been urged that we shall acquire an undesirable population with the Spanish islands. This may be God's reason why we should keep and control, under our enlightened civilization, all that we have conquered from Spain.

Permit me to add, that above all partisan considerations I am for the country, rightor wrong. In the late war I commanded a regiment of loyal Fast Tennesseeans. In the present war I had two sons in the fighting round Santiago!

FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Spanish Reporting in Drake's Time. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . The ex ract given below is taken from a letter by Sir Francis Drake, written after the destruction of little book entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Bat les of the World," by E. S. Creasy. It shows, I think, that there has been very little improv ment in the Spanish methods of reporting dur ing the time which has elapsed between th Armada and the Matanzas mule:

Armada and the Matanzas mule:

They were not ashamed to publish, in sundry languages in print, great victories in words which they pretended to have obtained signing this realing and spread the same in a most false sort over all parts of France, Italy and elsewhere, when, shortly afterward, it was happilly manifested in every deed to all nations how their navy, which they termed invincible, consisting of 140 sail of ships, not only of their own kingdom, but strengthened with the greatest argosies, Portugal carracks, Florentines, and large hulks of other countries, were by thirty of her Majesty's own ships of war, and a few of our own merchants, by the wise, valiant, and advantageous conduct of Lord Charles Howard, High Admiral of England, beaten and shuffled time they even from the Lizard in Cornwall. User war, and a few of our own merchants, by the wise, valiant, and advantageous conduct of Lord Charles Howard, High Admiral of England, beaten and shuffled together even from the Lizask in Cornwall, first to Fortland, when they shamefully left Bon Pedro de Validez with his mighty ship; from Portland to Calais, where they lost Hugh de Moneado, with the galleys of which he was Captain; and from Calais, driven with the equils from their anchors, were chased out of sight of England, round about Ecotland and Ircland, where, for the sympathy of their religion, hoping to find succor and assistance, a great part of them were crushed against the rocks; and those others that landed, being very many in number, were, notwithstanding, broken, slain, and taken, and so sent from village to village, coupled in halters to be shipped into England, where her Majesty, of her princely and invincible discosition, disdaining to put them to death and scorning either to rotain or to entertain them, they were all sent back again to their countries, to witness and recount the worthy achievement of their invincible and dreadful navy. Of which the number of soldiers, the fearful burden of the ships, the commanders names of every squadron, with all others, their magnatines of provision, were put in print as an army and navy irresistible and disdaining prevention; with all which their great and terrible ostentation, they did not in all their salling round about England so much as ank or take one ship, barque, pinnace, or cockboat of ours, or even burn so much as one ship-orted the contract the country and my reaches the of interest the country and my reaches the of interest to exerce the contract to come of the contract the country and my reaches the of interest to exerce the contract to come of the contract to come of the contract to come of the contract to the contract

It reads almost like modern Spanish history and may, perhaps, be of interest to some of your readers. New York, Aug. 29.

The Queer Case of Admiral Cervera To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is there in the American character that causes us to appland and admire Admiral Cervers when he appears in

The man has been an enemy of the country, and was, in fact, when he appeared in Boston and was so royally welcomed. He had done his best to bring untold misery and wretchedness to countless American homes, and in case of another war with us might be called upon to do it, and he might also suc-ceed. It was not his fault that he didn't succeed at Santiago.

Santiago.

Now then why do we worship him? Is it because we are hysterical, volatile, unthinking?

I am told we are to admire him on account of his treatment of Hobson and his men. Why? Were they treated any differently than the laws of civilization demanded?

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 29.

To embrace a defeated enemy, such as is Admiral Cervera, is a common human impulse. Triumph fills us with sympathy like misfortune, and in the case of Admiral Cervera this tendency has been helped by the Admiral's mannors. He has been particularly polite and warm in expressing his appreciation of our military courtesies. His has been the "soft answer that turneth away wrath." So, forgetting the past, we have taken him to our boso:

Suffering in the Civil War and in This War. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Some slander us and infamous papers are engaged in traducing our Government, and in representing our soldiers a a swarm of whimperers and malingerers. The object of this trio is revenge, because they were not allowed to "run" the war, force their reporters on the expeditionary vessels, haul down the Spanish flag and raise the American one, and be practically our Generals and Admirals. "Let us have our way or we will lie about you!" is their summons to the naion's chiefs and defenders.

Actually, there has been infinitely less suffering among our soldiers in this war than I remember to have seen in the civil war, and far less than is common in war.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does not the ame American Tories very aptly apply to the clique of American citizens who to-day are opposing the retention by the United States of such territory as it
has rightly, properly, and justly come in possession
of or sacquired as the perfectly legitimate and natural
consequence or result of Spain's recent preference
for war with the United States rather than to surrender her cruel sovereignty over the island of Cuba in
accordance with Fresident McKinley's ultimatum?

East Onance, Aug. 20., .

George A. Sour. REWARDS IN THE NAVY.

A Bill to Do Away with the Jumping Process and Substitute a Roll of Honor. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-The process by which naval officers who took part in the battles of Santiago and in Manila Bay have been rewarded by the Navy Department has caused so much criticism and dissatisfaction that a recommendation will be made to Congress at the next session to repeal the present law

and substitute an act giving authority to the President to use an entirely different method of recognizing meritorious conduct in time of war. The existing law limits the numbers which an officer may be advanced to thirty. There has been no instance in the war where any one has been promoted more than ten places in his grade. Little benefit will accrue In a number of cases to those recognized in this manner by the Government, and great hardship is worked frequently to other officers through no fault of theirs.

Protests have been made by several officers against the continuation of the practice now followed by the authorities and a number of plans have been suggested to do away with any possibility of officers being deprived of their rightful promotion by the jumping process through which their juniors may become seniors. All the suggestions have been referred to the Secretary of the Navy, who has approved one providing for the annulment of the existing law and the enactment of another resting a roll of honor on which the names of all officers rewarded by the Government for services in battle shall be placed. It also provides an increase of pay of from 5 to 10 percent, for such officers and a medal to be presented by the Navy Department. This suggestion is said to meet with the approval of the navy generally, including those officers who have been rewarded in the war as well as those who suffered. Secretary Long has recognized the injustice to many officers that has followed in the recent list of promotions, and will have prepared by December a bill embodying the above ideas which he proposes to ask Congress to adopt. This is now being prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

An officer whose advancement will be more seriously interrupted than others on account of the imping process is Commodore Farquhar, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, who may not, with the present rate of promotion, reach the next higher grade for two years later than he would have done in the ordinary course of advancement. Commodore Philip has, written to the Navy Department pointing out the inequalities of the present and suggesting that some other be adopted by which reward to an officer shall not affect the standing of others in his grade, citing his own case as an illustration. The report that he had protested against his own advancement on the ground that those jumped would be deprived of rightful advancement is said by the naval officials not to be strictly accurate. If he had intended to do this he would have communicated with Protests have been made by several officers against the continuation of the practice now

### AN OLD FAMILY BIBLE.

A Book with Wooden Covers Which Has Come Down from 1597.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 30,-Mrs. Billard, the daughter of the late Rev. Edward Oldrin, who lives on Bank street in this city, owns, probably, the oldest Bible in existence in the State. The Bible came into her possession by inheritance from her father, who was pastor of the Methodist church here, when the Hovt brothers, two of them, Oliver and William, famous as millionaire leather merchants in the "Swamp," New York, became members of that church. The book is in the original binding and well preserved, the Old Testament part having been printed in 1597 and the New Testament in 1598. The covers are of wood, and the book is the size of the family Bible seen in the house of almost every New England family. Inscribed on the yellow flyleaf are the words:

"Edward Oulldron owns this book, and after his death to his son Edward Oulldron, given by his grandmother—1051."

Later on it appears that the spelling of the family name had been changed, for below the name "John Oldrin" is the inscription:
"Edward Oldrin" book, given by his father on his deathbed in the 1827, July 28, to be kept in the family." the Hoyt brothers, two of them, Oliver

Gen. Greene Nominated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the natter with Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene as the Republican candidate for Governor? He is not only a most accomplished scholar, a graduate of West Point, and an ardent Republican but he knows all about the construction of good roads." He left New York as the Colone

"good roads." He left New York as the Colonel of the gallant Seventy-first, which his skill and devotion developed into a magnificent organization. He responded to Gov. Black's call on the instant, regardless of the vast interests depending upon his presence and personal supervision here.

At Manila, as Brigadier-General commanding one wing of the army under Merritt, he assaulted and carried the Spanish works and compelled surrender, and for his gallantry has been made a Major-General.

Gen. Greene is one of the best civil engineers in America, and is just the man to solve the ugly canal problem.

He would sweep the State.

SOLDIER.

Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Shields.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the letter of American-Celt criticising English assumption of the honored dead impels me to correct. It is the ref erence to Gen. Shields as the conqueror of Stonewall

Having served with the Army of Northern Virgin from Rapidan to Appomattor. I have lived long enough to thank God that the Union Army was victorious. I have forgiven Jeff Davis for not accepting terms of peace after the surrender of Vicksburg. I have lived to admire John Brown and to love the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Of the Northern Generals I knew none but Sierman. At the time Jackson was recalled to the relief of Lee at Richmond, a hunried retreat was ordered from the Shenandosh Valley, but an army of fresh troops was across the gap in the Blue Ridge through which Jackson must pass. I was told that Gen. Shields was in command of those troops, and it always has been a mystery to me that Jackson ever got to Richmond. I was with Jackson when he was killed; he was never conquered.

Company H, Seventh Louisians.

St. Louis, Aug. 26. enough to thank God that the Union Army was vio

Regulars Prefer Home to Montauk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg you gitate in our behalf the removal of the United States regulars from here to their respective stations. How in the world can it be expected of us to improve in health, lying as we are under canvas, with no pos sible shelter from severe storms such as occurred th sible shelter from severe storms such as occurred the other night, with one blanket and no bunks to lay upon? The latter alone is sufficient to bring on rhematism, contracted in the rainy season in Cubs; so you see the conditions are not such as to improve our lot. If the regular troops were sent to their respective stations, where they would receive very convenience for good food, shelter and bedding, you would find they would improve in less than half the time they would here. The hospital report shows a list of 1,800 men, but let me tell you that there are thrice that number in ill health.

MONTAUE POINT, Aug. 29,

Pavement Wanted on 137th Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have written the Department of Public Works several times in re gard to the condition of 127th street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues. There are several stables and and seventh avenues. There are soveral stables and storage houses in this street, and the noise at all times of day and night is almost unbearable. I suggest, as a property owner, to have asphalt pavenuent put down on the street between certain avenues, or cise allow me to put same down, and receive a tariff for so doing, which I certainly will be glad to do.

I will make the very best terms with grocers, butchers, bakers, milkmen, &c., that come through, and would like to acquire a franchise for it by paving the street.

Naw York, Aug. 29. the street. New York, Aug. 29.

The Twelfth Would Come Home TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Voicing th sautiments of 95 per cent, of the enlisted men of the I welfth Infantry, New York Volunteers, I beg to say ust a word in relation to mustering us out of th

None of us are professional soldiers and a large majority of the members of this regiment sacrificed their positions, and a great many of us our homes, in order that Liberty should triumph over tyranny. As we have sacrificed this much we do not think it justice that we should be sent to do garrison duty for the balance of our enlistment, as the object for which we enlisted has been attained.

CAMP HAMILTON, Lexington, Ky.

Why No Warship Should Be Named Ameri can Girl.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hope the in fluence of THE BUN will be brought to bear agains the ever naming of one of our future warships American Girl.
The only capture a foreigner has ever been able to make is the American girl. We don't want a name that will be a hoodoo right at the start. Newars, Aug. 29.

Union and the Ancient and Honorable. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-Sir : Your suggestion to-day's issue that Great Britain join the American nion as did Hawaii would lead to one grand result. The Prince of Wales could still hold his commission in his fusileer regiment, which could be enlarged and giorified with its annalgamation with the Auction and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

GERMANT'S BISHOP PRINCE. Career of Prince Man of Saxony, Who Is

Expected to Become a Cardinal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.-The recent conseeration of Prince Max of Saxony as Bishop of Kulm and his prospective elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals, revive interest in the history of the only person of royal birth now in holy orders. A member of the diplo-matic circle here who knew Prince Max before he threw up his commission in the army and entered the theological seminary at Eichstatt spoke of him to-day as follows: "A few years ago Prince Max suddenly threw

up his commission as a cavalry officer in the German Army and fled to the cloister or seminary at Eichstatt, where he made application to the head of the college, Dr. Schneid, to be admitted, as he wished to study for the priesthood. To say that this action on the part of Prince Max met with opposition is putting it very mildly. His uncle, the King of Saxony. was unwilling to countenance his nephew's entering the ranks of the Catholic clergy, as he knew it would give offence to his Protestant subjects. The Queen was also opposed to the move, and made several visits to Eichstatt to parsuada Prince May to return to his home. Opinion was divided as to the reasons for the flight of the Prince, it being asserted on one hand that he was driven to take this step on account of an unhappy love affair, while others rs maintained that he was actuated by a desire to re-establish the system of a Prince Bishop and an ecclesiastical court at Strasburg, where he would virtually reign over Alsace and Lor-

"Even after Prince Max had entered the college and taken up his studies, his friends and his preceptors believed that the hardships of the life would dampen his ardor and cause him to leave the seminary. On his first arrival at Eichstatt the authorities were doubtful if he could be treated quite in the same manner as the other inmates of the seminary. To this Dr. Schneid responded:

'If Prince Max intends to study theology here he must also accommodate himself to the rules of our institution. He will have to take his meals at this table and in this place if he wishes to dine in the general dining hall. If he does not wish this he must dine in his own "Although unaccustomed to the rigorous life "Although unaccustomed to the rigorous life

room.'

"Although unaccustomed to the rigorous life of a seminary student, Prince Max endured all restrictions without complaint and carried them even to excess, so much so that it was necessary to restrain him in his desires to pursue an ascetic course to prevent absolute injury to his health. No matter what was served him he ate it with apparent satisfaction. He was not even permitted to sit at the table with the professors and masters, nor did he express the slightest desire to have any distinction made for him on that or any other point. Two trifling exceptions were made in his favor, and these without being asked by him; one was that he was allowed to have a room to himself and the other that a slight refreshment was served to him at midday. Beyond this, even when his health was giving away under the strain of unaccustomed privations, he refused all suggestions to relax the discipline. He cheerfully fulfilled all the duties demanded of him and took his turn at reading aloud while his companions dined. On one occasion he appeared at the midday meal with a shaven head, and his aspect was so droll that all persons, including the greatest professors, broke into hearty laughter at his expense. Instead of being hurt or offended, the Prince joined in the universal mirth and afterward said:

"It gives me the greatest joy that I and my head have afforded amusement to my fellow divines and the whole college; in my whole life nothing has given me so much pleasure."

The test sermon preached by the Prince at Elohstatt was given with closed doors before a brother divine who represented the congregation and acted as sermon critic. Prince Max mounted the pulpit and began his sermon standing with outstretched arms and his eyes turned upward. After he had held forth for some time the critic interrupted him, saying:

But your royal highness, you preach like a saint to the saints in Heaven; the people are

eyes turned upward. After he had held forth for some time the critic interrupted him, saying:

But your royal highness, you preach like a saint to the saints in Heaven; the people are here; it is down here you have to imagine your listening congregation.

"Yes, certainly, said the Prince. You are right, Herr Collega."

When Prince Max was ordained and left the seminary the professors and fellow students parted from him with heartfelt regret. The seminary is situated on a spot teeming with historic associations. Here St Willibald, the companion of St. Boniface, founded in 740 an important episcopal see, and here reposed the remains of St. Walpurgis, from whose shrine exudes a marvellous flow of oil, beginning on St. Walpurgis's Day (May I) and ceasing at a certain time.

"After leaving Eichstatt Prince Max went to London as a missionary priest and took up his labors in the most poverty stricken part of the Whitechapel district, where he bore his trials with the same fortitude he displayed while at the seminary. He has been rewarded by being consecrated Bishop of Kulm, and as soon as a reasonable time clapses he will be promoted to the Cardinaltae. The College of Cardinals contains no Cardinal of rank equal or even near that of Prince Max. The last imperial Prince who was a member of the College of Cardinals was Archduke Leopold of Austria; Cardinal Hohenlohe was merely a mediatized German Prince, although he looked down upon his fellow members of the College of Cardinals as being much inferior to him."

DAYS OF THE WEEK IN THE WAR Some Important Event Recorded on Each Friday Leads in Number.

BUNDAY. May 1-Dewey destroyed Spanish flest in Manile July 8-Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago.

July 51-Repulse of the Spanish troops who at tacked the American troops at Malate, near Manila. MONDAY. June 18-President signed War Bevenue bill.

July 25-Gen. Miles landed at Guanica, Porto Rico Feb. 15-Destruction of the Maine May 31-Bombardment of fortifications at the en trance of Santiago harbor,

July 26-Spain asked for terms of peace through Ambassador Cambon. Aug. 9-Spain's acceptance of terms offered on July 26.

April 20-President McKinley's ultimatum to Spain April 27-Sampson's bombardment of Matar May 8-Killing of Ensign Bagley by Spanish shell n torpedo boat Winslow off Cardenas. May 3-Gen. Merritt ordered to proceed to Mantla. May 25-Second call for 75,000 volunteers. May 25-Two thousand five hundred troops sailed

from San Francisco for Manila. June 22—Gen. Shafter's troops began disembarking at Baiquiri and Siboney. July 20-Gen. L. R. Wood made Governor of the Province of Santiago.

April 21-War began, May 12-Sampson bombarded San Juan, Porto Ricc May 19—Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor. July 7—President McKinley signed Hawaiian An nexation resolution; Philadelphia ordered to Hone

lulu to raise the American flag.
July 14—Toral surrendered Santiago. July 23-Surrender of Ponce, Porto Rico, to th United States. FRIDAY.

April 22-American squadron sent to blockade April 22-Nashville captured the first Spanish orize, the Buena Ventura. April 22-New York captured the Pedro April 29-New York shelled Port Cabañas

April 20-Nashville captured the Argonaut. April 29-Cervera left Cape Verde for Santlage May 6-War Department issued orders organizing egular and volunteer forces into seven army corps.

May 13—Cape Verde squadron at Martinique. May 13-Schley's flying squadron left Hampton

June 3-Hobson sank Merrimac in entrance of Santisgo Harbor, June 10-First Cuban expedition, on Paniher, landed at Guantanamo Bay June 10—Camarn's fleet sailed from Cadiz for Phil-ippine Islands (†).

June 24-Advance on Guasimas by rough riders inder Wood and Roosevelt.
June 24—One thousand Americans drove 2,000 Spanlards into Santiago.

July 1—First declaive battle before Santiago under

Shafter's orders by Gens. Lawton, Kent and Wheeler. SATURDAY.

April 23-President's first call for volunteers July 30-President announced that he had made erms on which the United States would end the war. August 13—Fall of Manila. Surrender to Dewey navy) and Merritt (army).

August 13-Last naval fight of the war. Capt Goodrich, with cruiser Newark and gunboats So-wance, Oscoola, Hist and Alvarado, shelled Manza-nillo, coast of Santiago. Capt. Goodrich ceased the attack on learning that peace protocol had been PLHA FOR A MEAT DIRT.

Observations and Arguments of an English Paris Correspondence of the Courses des Blats Units. Should man be carnivorous or herbivorous !

That is a long-debated question which goes back at least to the days of Pythagoras. Jean Jacques Rousseau was a stickler for the vegetable diet exclusively, and Helvétius was i favor of mest. Now it appears that the quarrel has broken out again in England, having been started by a long and carnivorous report to the Royal Academy of Medicine by Dr. Vigsford. and followed up by the establishment of a new

society of meat eaters.

It is well known that in England the vegetarians are extremely numerous. They have made a sort of religion out of their diet, and have built a little church of their own, outside of which of course there is no salvation. The London society of vegetarians has 4,000 members. It was doubtless their excessive zeal that brought about a reaction, and induced the roast-beef eaters to form themselves into a regular society.

According to Dr. Vigsford there is little or no

truth in their doctrine, and his new plea for ment is based upon curious observations. For several days he experimented on spar-

ows. He gave them absolutely nothing to eat at first, and then gave to one-half the number

rows. He gave them absolutely nothing to eat at first, and then gave to one-half the number meat and to the others grain. The former digested the meat and recovered; the others could not assimilate the grain and died. Henewing the experiments of William Edwards, Starck and Haller, he found in his own case, by means of a dynamometer, that his muscular strength increased in constant proportion by following entirely a meat diet.

Finally, he brings out evidence that he considers extremely important. During the time when the railroad from Paris to Rouen was being built French and English workmen were employed. The latter worked very much more rapidly than the French. They gained at least one-third upon the French workmen. The engineers then determined to put the Frenchmen upon the same diet as the Englishmen. They substituted roast beef for bouille and soup, and at the end of a few weeks the work done by the two gangs was exactly equal.

Dr. Vigsford concludes by saying that the animal diet is not only preferable to the vegetable, but that, taken in a reasonable quantity, one can exclude all other kinds of food with an immense advantage to health.

Although supported by observations and exercised to the same of the fight and who perhaps will be wise in holding fast to the precepts of their fathers and eating both vegetables and meat. Man is omnivorous, as Buffon said.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Morse That Was Swallowed Alive by a Hair from His Own Tail. From the Baltimore American.

From the Southern home of Senator Quay comes the following letter from a veracious correspondent: "Being an ex-soldier and having only fifteen

months to serve to acquire a title to a quarter section of land. I went to Florida in 1885 to put my plans into execution. Not being posted as to the landmarks. I had to hire a settler to loeate the land for me, and as we had to go about eight miles through woods over bad roads, with no bridges, we went horseback, and in crossing a stream I noticed that my friend's horse's tail caught in an old pine stump, pullng a hair from the tail and leaving the hair fast to the stump.

"As you know, a horsehair will turn to a "As you know, a horsehair will turn to a snake when in water, and I made up my mind to watch that particular hair. So, after locating my iand and getting a log house built, I took my gun and started out on a hunt, and during my rambles I came to the stream that my friend and I had crossed, and, sure enough, there was the horsehair snake as big as my thumb and over four feet long. As he was fast to the stump I let him alone and continued my hunt, bagging some quall, a rabbit, and two squirrels, which gave me a good mess of fresh meat. As I was very busy for the next three weeks. I had no time to visit my pet snake, so you may judge of my surprise when on my next visit to find the snake as big as a stovepipe and over forty feet long. As I was going to have a log rolling the next week I kept my secret so that we could have some fun after we were through our day's work. I got everything ready and sent out my invitations. My friend that showed me the land came with the rest of them and told me that his horse was lost or stolen. We all pitched in and did a good day's work and had a good dinner. I told them my secret and we went to the branch. You can imagine our surprise when we found the snake as big as a saw log, with a bulge in the middle as hig as a sugar barrel.

"Well, to make a long story short, we killed the snake and out him open and my friend's snake when in water, and I made up my mind

as big as a saw log, with a bulge in the middle as big as a sugar barrel.

"Well, to make a long story short, we killed the snake and cut him open and my friend's lost horse tumbled out. We thought the horse was dead until he commenced to move, and soon ran around all right, and my friend rode him home. I have heard a great deal about horsehair snakes, and this is the only instance I know of where a horse was swallowed alive by a hair from his own tail."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Peti dogs in London wear chamois shoes when fu the house, to protect polished floors from sor Switzerland's greatest industry, the entertainment of tourists, has been efficially computed to bring in 115,000,000 france a year, 85,000,000 more than the

Bismarch's memory went back, according to his own assertion, to the time when he was 8 years old. remembered climbing up to the window and watching the crowd that had assembled to see the Berlin Theatre burn down in 1818, He held his hands to the window panes and drew them back

quickly, as the glass was hot. Kaiser Wilhelm has made a beginning of his scheme for the regeneration of Germany through the stage by appointing Capt. Joseph Lauff, who put together "The Burggraf" for the Emperor, playwright and director of the court theatre at Wiesbaden. Military discipling in the company and autocratic ideas

in the plays will be thus assured. Russia's Manchurian railroad has run against a mag. The line has been surveyed close to the Chaolin mausoleums, the resting place of the ancestors of the present line of emperors. The Tarian General of Feng tien, E k'o tang, declares that this is sacrilege and has asked the Bussians to change the line, but has received no reply as yet.

Col. du Paty de Clam's rise in the nobility "s traced by the Paris Sicie. His great grandfather was a Judge in Bordeaux named Mercier Dupaty, his grandfather bought Clam, a little vineyard, and called himself Dupaty de Clam. His father was a General and turned his name into Count du Paty de Clam-The Colonel himself uses the title of Marquis. France having decided to establish marine barracks

on the island of Ushant as a measure of national defence, the priests and civil authorities have rem strated with M. Lockroy, on the ground of the danger to the morals and health of the natives. The Breton fishermen are ready to take up arms to defend their women if the Government persists in its purpose, County Kerry and all the south of Ireland is exited over the cures wrought by the "boy doctor of

Duhallow." His name is Timothy Dincen, he il years of age, was born on a Good Friday, and bristened on an Easter Monday, which gives him his power, and he is curing men and animals, but especially children. He is described as a very ordinary boy and not particularly bright. Dr. Tanner has staggered the House of Comm by the following question which he has put to the President of the Board of Agriculture: "Whether

the Board of Agriculture have any evidence to show that the selerostomum tetracanthum worm is capable of causing severe epizootic attacks, and that the modern and moderate antiseptic remedy, thymol, will be of service as a nematocide." A man brought into a London police court recently on a charge of berging was in such a fifthy condi-tion that the magistrate adjourned court to the yard

back of the court in order to try the case. He then found out that the act of Parliament dealing with verminous persons requires that they shall apply personally to be cleansed. He sentenced the man to a week's imprisonment, that being the only method he could find to have him cleaned. Major-Gen. Kitchener, the Birdar of the Egyptian

Army, is opening England's eyes to what can be done with few materials, when common sense and enterprise are used and the War Office red tape is dispensed with. The latest manifestation is the arming of his field artillery for the Soudan campaign with quick-firing Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns, while the decision as to what type of guns the British Army shall have. Lieut. Louis de Bourbon of the Dutch army has

been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the fortress of Groningen as a descreter. He is the grandson of Naundorf, the Potsdam clockmaker, who said he was the dauphin Louis XVII., a claim accepted by King William III, of the Netherlands. The Lieutenant left Holland without leave to set up a wine shop in Paris some time ago, but he lost money in his venture, his name failing to attract customer after the first few days, and on returning to Holland he was arrested and tried for his military offence.